

Kuwait ruler ends visit to Iraq

DAMASCUS (AP) — The emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, ended a three-day state visit Monday and left for Paris, the first stop of two of Europe and Africa. He was seen off at the airport by President Saddam Hussein, who earlier in the day presented him with a gold-plated Iraqi-made Kalashnikov automatic rifle and Iraq's highest decoration, the Raifidain Medal. The Iraqis honoured Jaber for Kuwait's support for Baghdad during the war with Iran. In addition to political backing, Kuwait is believed to have provided Iraq with about \$10 billion in financial aid to prop up its economy during the conflict. Fighting halted in the war in August last year when a United Nations-sponsored cease-fire took effect. Sheikh Jaber, making his first visit to Iraq since the ceasefire, and Hussein met twice Saturday and Sunday to discuss bilateral relations and developments in the region. Iraqi television reported it gave no details. But the Kuwaitis, along with other Gulf Arab states, are eager to see Iraq and Iran negotiate a formal peace treaty to end the conflict. The Iraqi News agency quoted the emir as saying in a departure statement that his visit reflected the "brotherly and close ties" between Iraq and Kuwait.



Swedish royal couple leaves

AQABA (Petra) — King Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden left Aqaba Monday at the end of a week-long stay in the Kingdom at the invitation of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor. The Swedish monarch and Queen Silvia toured touristic and archaeological sites in the Kingdom after concluding their three-day state visit and visits to Amman and other places of interest. King Gustaf took part several economic and scientific meetings and acquainted himself with various projects being implemented in Jordan with help from the government of Sweden. King Hussein and Queen Noor, along with His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Al Hussein, Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Royal Court Chief Madar Badran and other senior officials were at Aqaba airport to bid farewell to the Swedish royal couple. Upon his departure, King Gustaf sent a cable to King Hussein and Queen Noor voicing deep appreciation for the hospitality accorded to them and their accompanying delegation during their stay in Jordan. The Swedish monarch voiced hope that the visit would further bolster ties of friendship and cooperation between Sweden and Jordan in all fields.

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A woman kneels and prays after she had returned to Beirut with her children following Friday's ceasefire

Lebanese parliament to meet in S. Arabia Saturday

BEIRUT (AP) — Arab League envoy Lakhdar Al Ibrahim announced after a one-hour meeting Monday with Parliament Speaker Hussein Hussein that the 73 surviving members of Lebanon's 99-seat parliament will meet in Saudi Arabia Saturday to work out political reforms aimed at ending the 14-year-old civil war.

He said he will contact Saudi authorities to decide on a venue. There was speculation it will be held in the Red Sea port of Jeddah.

That marked a major advance in the efforts by the 22-member Arab League to bring Lebanon's feuding factions together to thrash out a formula aimed at reuniting the fragmented country.

Gunners fired more than 80 shells into the Christian enclave and Ibrahim appealed to both sides to abide by a two-day-old ceasefire that has brought one million refugees flooding back to Beirut.

Ibrahim, deputy secretary-general of the Arab League, later presided over a meeting of a security committee made up of Christian and Muslim officials to assess efforts to consolidate the ceasefire.

The true was called last week by a three-member Arab League committee assigned to find a settlement to the civil war in which more than 150,000 people have been killed.

The shelling was a graphic reminder that nothing is certain in Lebanon.

The shelling was the first serious violation of the ceasefire since it took hold Saturday. It prompted Ibrahim to call on "all sides to abide by the ceasefire... and to believe that there is a new chance for peace."

He made the appeal after a meeting in east Beirut with Samir Geagea, leader of the right-wing

Shiite party, who did not fire back and the ceasefire appeared to hold.

There was no official explanation for the bombardment of the thinly-populated mountain slopes.

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Two Algerian army officers, Jumaa Ramadan and Sharif Khodary, arrived in Beirut Monday to help Ibrahim.

Rumblings of peace from Lebanon's children

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Writer

"IS THERE anyone here from Zahle?" asks the speaker.

"Yes," reply a hundred young voices.

"Is there anyone here from Saida?" comes next.

"Yes," reply another hundred voices.

"Is there anyone here from Palestinian camps?"

"Yes," reply yet a hundred or more voices.

"Is there anyone here from Beirut?"

"Yes," comes the answer from a thousand throats.

"Is there anyone from Tripoli?"

"Yes, yes, yes."

"Is there anyone here from Lebanon?"

"Yessssss..." the stadium reverberates with the roar of over 10,000 voices.

Well, that was an attempt at capturing the climax of a unique event in a small town in Lebanon's western Bekaa Valley Sunday as recounted to the Jordan Times by a senior U.N. official.

What was the occasion? "A peace camp for the children of Lebanon," says Richard Reid, regional director general of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Unbelievable as it may sound, Reid adds, the event was attended by 9,000 children between the age of five and 12. "They came from Zahle, from Saida, from Hazzoun, from Nabatiyeh, from east and west Beirut and even from Israel's self-styled 'security zone' in South Lebanon, to share a day of peace and solidarity, transcending the violence and bloodshed in the country," according to Reid. "Not a single niche or corner of Lebanon was overlooked in the campaign that led up to the gathering in the town of Khyarab."

What was the message? "Solidarity and unity among the Lebanese, the country's oneness and abhorrence of violence and bloodshed," Reid said. "We brought together children from some of the

most radically divided villages and groups in Lebanon to share something — their common identity and an awareness that they are still brothers and sisters despite the long years of war.

"The aim was to build a sense of brotherhood and inter-Lebanese solidarity — a foundation of tolerance and understanding — transcending factional lines, a kind of national insurance for the future."

"Children came pouring into Khyarab to the event, which was the climax of 105 peace camps that UNICEF organised in 87 villages and towns in Lebanon during July, August and September in cooperation with several leading non-governmental organisations and institutions," Reid explains. Each camp was attended by about 100 to 150 boys and girls between five and 12 under the supervision of "monitors" — boys and girls of university age.

"Yearning for peace"

One of the most impressive features of the gathering was parental cooperation to send their children criss-crossing the violence-plagued areas of Lebanon to the Bekaa Valley town. Reid interprets it as "a yearning for peace among the Lebanese, particularly that some of the children who came to Khyarab were sons or daughters of the same people" who plot and lead battles against their rivals. "For many of the children Khyarab would normally have been 'out of bounds' because of security considerations," notes Reid, who personally attended the gathering and addressed the children.

During the camps in Khyarab, "Children were deliberately mixed so as to reinforce friendship despite differences in political or religious backgrounds," he says.

"It was a touching, emotionally profound event," Reid recalls. "There were children from extraordinarily diverse backgrounds, rich and poor, Muslim and Christian, Palestinian and

ACC leaders endorse 16 accords

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — The heads of states of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) who opened a summit here Monday endorsed 16 agreements worked out earlier by their heads of governments, ACC Secretary-General Hilm Nammar announced.

Addressing a press conference shortly after the four leaders — His Majesty King Hussein, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and North Yemen President Ali Abdullah Saleh — held their first session, Nammar said they would also issue a political statement Tuesday.

The Sanaa summit is mainly aimed at consolidating economic integration among the four, member countries of the ACC. The agree-

ments endorsed Monday mainly deal with economic issues, parliamentary affairs and manpower employment, Nammar told the press conference.

Earlier, addressing the opening session of the summit, President Saleh urged the international community to end the Israeli occupation authorities' oppressive measures against the Palestinians living in the occupied territories and reaffirmed support for the Palestinians struggle for li-

beration.

The summit host also appealed to the various Lebanese factions to arrive at an understanding and preserve their country's unity and Arab identity.

Saleh called on Iran to accept proposals for a peace agreement with Iraq.

Also addressing the session, President Hussein of Iraq reviewed the various stages of the ACC and underlined the regional bloc's role in shouldering the Arab Nation's aspirations.

The Iraqi leader said his country wished the Arab tripartite committee success in its endeavours to resolve the Lebanese problem. A solution to the problem depends on national reconciliation, respect for Lebanon as an independent state and withdrawal of all foreign forces from the country, he said.

The Jordanian delegation to

the summit include Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the King's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh, the King's Aviation and Tourism Affairs Advisor Ali Ghandour, Deputy Prime Minister Marwan Al Qasem, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Ibrahim Izzedin, Minister of Culture and Information Nassouh Majali, Minister of Industry and Trade Ziad Annab, Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Hikmat Al Khammash, Minister of Justice Rateb Al Wazani and the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force.

This summit is intended to establish a practical framework leading ultimately to a common market on the pattern of the European Community.

Accords endorsed Monday cover such topics as trade, the

Israeli cabinet blocks debate on Cairo initiative

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel's divided government, in an effort to ease a political crisis, united Monday to prevent a parliamentary debate on Egyptian proposals for peace talks with Palestinians waging the 21-month-old uprising.

For the government, Likud Environment Minister Ronni Milo said there was no point in debating the proposals until the cabinet sought a compromise early next month when key ministers returned from abroad.

Yossi Sarid, of the leftist opposition Citizens Rights Movement, ridiculed Shamir's refusal to meet Palestinians approved by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"I think there is a common hope to keep this government together," he told Reuters.

Acting on a government appeal, parliament voted to dismiss motions by opposition parties to debate the Egyptian proposals, which have widened a rift between Shamir's rightist Likud bloc and its Labour Party coalition partner.

The proposals, building on an Israeli plan for elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, envisage Israelis negotiating in Cairo with representatives

of Palestinians waging the 21-month-old uprising.

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Yossi Sarid, of the leftist opposition Citizens Rights Movement, ridiculed Shamir's refusal to meet Palestinians approved by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"I am glad that Shamir has seen what a trap that is," she told parliament.

Israel's elections plan could lead to interim self-rule in the occupied territories, but remains mired in conflicting Israeli and Palestinian demands.

Mubarak put forward 10 points seeking clarifications or conditions about the plan and proposed direct talks to move it forward.



Hosni Mubarak

is drivers six months ago to provoke attacks on Palestinians.

Four others were questioned Sunday.

No one was injured in the incidents, but settlers from Givat Shmoneh who were attacked demonstrated on the West Bank roads against Arabs, Israel radio reported.

Settlers from Ariel organised a "civil guard" several months ago saying they wanted to protect the settlement from Arabs.

But Palestinians accused them of indiscriminately rampaging through Arab villages, shooting and destroying property after stoning incidents.

Leaders of the uprising have demanded the resignation of Palestinians working at any Israeli-run institution. But recently they called for an end to such attacks.

In the West Bank city of Tulkarm, police questioned four Jewish residents of the Ariel settlement on suspicion they threw stones and petrol bombs at Jews.

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Leaders of the uprising have demanded the resignation of Palestinians

Hassan II begins first official trip to Spain

MADRID (AP) — King Hassan II of Morocco Monday began his first state visit to Spain, making a historic step towards smoothing relations between Madrid and Rabat.

The trip comes a decade after an official visit by King Juan Carlos to Morocco, a former French and Spanish protectorate visible from Spain's southern tip across the Strait of Gibraltar.

During the three-day visit the two countries were expected to sign bilateral accords to increase defence cooperation and promote Spanish investment in Morocco.

At a briefing for reporters prior to the visit, Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez said the government views the trip as one "of historic dimensions."

In recent interviews with Spanish journalists, Hassan said his visit was "a milestone in and of itself."

He also said he wanted to "reduce its authentic dimension" the dispute over the sovereignty of Ceuta and Melilla, the two enclaves on Morocco's northern coast that Spain has held since the 16th century.

Spain administered northern

Morocco under an agreement with the French, who established a protectorate there in 1912. Morocco became independent in 1956 under Hassan's father, Mohammed V.

Hassan was to meet with Juan Carlos, and Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and dine with Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia.

The military agreement to be signed by the two countries provides for joint manoeuvres, information and strategy sharing, cadet exchanges and future co-production of arms. Over the last decade, Spain has sold Morocco more than \$1 billion worth of military hardware.

The economic accord aims to guarantee movement of a Spanish development projects stemming from a June 1988 pact extending a Spanish government-backed line of credit of up to 125 billion pesetas (\$1.02 billion).

The two countries were also to subscribe to a statement of commitment to build a bridge or tunnel across the 20.8-kilometre wide strait, a project Hassan supports as part of his efforts to increase ties with the EC.

A preliminary study conducted

last year estimated a "fixed link" would cost more than \$8 billion and take 10 years to construct.

Morocco's claim to Ceuta and Melilla is the touchiest diplomatic issue facing the two countries, but it is not the only one.

Last fall, Hassan postponed a scheduled visit after Spain voted for a United Nations-supervised referendum to determine the fate of the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony which Morocco has occupied since the Spanish pullout in 1975.

The Western Sahara is also claimed by the Polisario National Liberation Front, which has been waging a guerrilla war against the Moroccan army since then.

Although Morocco has accepted in principle a referendum of the Western Sahara's 73,000 residents, Hassan has refused to negotiate with the Polisario front unless they come to him as Moroccan subjects.

In the briefing, Fernandez

Ordóñez said Madrid continues to back a peaceful negotiated solution and is willing to provide technical support for the referendum by making available a 1974 census of the sparsely populated region.

Missile test shows Israel is a nuclear power, Klibi says



Chadi Klibi

distant," he added. He said the United States, because of its strategic agreement with Israel, faced contradictory demands in the Middle East — commitment to seeking peaceful solutions and "unlimited support... for a war machine which violates the values and principles to which the American people are deeply attached."

The council is expected to issue a statement condemning the missile test and asking the international community to restrain Israel's military development programme.

Most Arab countries have delegated their ambassadors in Tunis to represent their foreign ministers at the meeting.

"Now the Israeli threat is not directed only at Arab countries but also countries which are more

Song hails Palestinian bus attacker

Monday. "When he called out the name of God, repeating Allahu Akbar (God is Great), he declared a jihad (holy war)," the song says. Calling diminutive Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, "a dwarf" and "a Nazi," the lyrics say: "The Nazi must know, tomorrow the child will grow up, and take revenge."

The newspaper said a record-

ing of the song was being circulated in the occupied Gaza Strip.

An accompanying statement reads: "The Palestinian people and its leadership denouncing any incident that hurts civilians and children."

The bus incident was the act of an individual... but as long as the number of your crimes increases, the reactions will be stronger."

TEL AVIV (R) — Palestinians in the Gaza Strip have glorified in song a local resident who forced an Israeli bus into a ravine last July killing 16 Jews.

To the tune of a popular wedding song, it praises "the Avenger" Abdul Hadi Suleiman Ghneim, 22, who wrenched the wheel of a Tel Aviv-Jerusalem bus forcing it to plunge over a cliff, the Jerusalem Post reported.

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Jordan, Syria begin talks on oil probe

DAMASCUS (Petra, J.T.) — Jordan and Syria have opened talks aimed at launching bilateral cooperation in oil exploration and energy utilisation through the Syrian Ministry of Minerals and Petroleum and the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) in Jordan.

NRA Director General Kamal Ibreisat who arrived in the Syrian capital Sunday evening at the head of a team of experts has been discussing with Syrian officials in charge of petroleum and energy, ways for launching cooperation in oil-related fields.

The talks are expected to culminate in the conclusion of a number of agreements on bilateral cooperation, according to NRA officials.

Ibreisat Monday met with Sy-

Seminar to discuss Palestinian uprising

AMMAN (J.T.) — A two-day seminar is opening in Amman Tuesday to provide further backing to the Palestinian people now involved in an uprising against Israeli occupation.

An announcement said the general secretariat of the Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for Supporting the Palestinian People will hold a two-day gathering for representatives of Jordan, Egypt and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to come up with means that would help the Palestinians corroborate their self-reliance in social and eco-

nomic fields, and reduce their dependence on Israel to a minimum.

The announcement said the meeting which will try to formulate a practical and integrated practical programme that can be applied especially in the course of rural development similar to programmes applied in Egypt and Jordan.

According to the announcement, representatives of a number of Arab, regional and international organisations will attend the meeting.

Tests find raw fat unfit for consumption

By Mariam M. Shahin

Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Seventeen out of 19 samples of raw fat collected from the local market were found unfit for human consumption, but it is not yet known upto what degree the consumption of these fats would pose dangers to human health, a Ministry of Health official said Monday.

The official, who spoke to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity, said investigations were continuing into the long-term and short-term effects of such fats had on human health.

However, he said, although raw fats could be "contaminated when they are stored in dirty places" it was not necessary that they could be dangerous when consumed. He pointed out that "no-one has yet been reported sick from consuming the fat."

The ministry's investigations are related to the recent bust of a smuggling operation involving transportation of unprocessed fat in sewage trucks. Indications that at least part of the fat had found its way to confectioneries and sweetmeat shops have resulted in the closure of at least 14 commercial establishments and the arrest of 95 people.

Ministry of Supply officials told the Jordan Times Monday they were awaiting results of ministry of health tests on final products involving the fat before determining which of these products should be removed from the market.

"We cannot start removing products from the markets until we are certain that they are contaminated and tests have not yet indicated beyond any shadow of doubt that they are dangerous for human health," said one of the officials, speaking on condition that he not be further identified.

A Health Ministry spokesman quoted by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said Monday that "initial results of tests conducted on samples of allegedly contaminated raw fat collected from several Jordanian stores indicate that they are germ-free."

It was not clear Monday evening whether the spokesman's statement and the official's remarks to the Jordan Times referred to the same samples. However, experts noted that "being germ-free does not necessarily mean that the fat is fit for human consumption."

The statement carried by Petra said "the tested raw fat does not conform to the specifications laid down for vegetable oil permissible for human consumption."

The statement said "several" stores and factories had been closed for having used the raw fat in question.

The raw fat affair surfaced and came to the attention of the public after the seizure of five sewage trucks containing the material. The trucks carried signs saying the "raw fat covered by dust."

Despite public clamour for the names of the closed businesses and thus the affected products, officials have pleaded inability to do so until laboratory tests were completed.

Officials who asked not to be identified have said that not all the 14 businesses that have been shut down may be guilty of using the raw fat in question and thus it would be unfair to make public statements about them. "They are innocent until proven guilty," added one official.

Meanwhile food companies and restaurants continue to publish ads in newspapers assuring their customers of their uncontaminated food products and Jordanian mothers are desperately trying to find substitute snacks for their children, many of whom depended on such products for their breakfast or lunch.

VOTER CARDS: The Ministry of Interior said Monday that it would start distributing voting cards to voters around the Kingdom in the next two days. The ministry said that personal photographs should be attached to the cards to serve as identification documents at the polling stations.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

★ An Indian photographic exhibition — "Jawaharlal Nehru, His Life and Times" — at the Students Activities Complex, University of Jordan.

★ A photo exhibition by French artist Jean-Noel de Soye displaying photos projecting fashion accessories such as jewelry, caps, scarfs and belts, at the French Cultural Centre (the exhibition also displays slides on the history of fashion).

FILMS

★ A German film entitled "Der Snob", English subtitled, at the Goethe Institute — 8:00 p.m.

★ A documentary on "Trumpet Kings" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.

Schools begin 2-day weekend

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Education Adnan Badran Monday officially announced a total of 3,600 schools in Jordan will from now on have a two-day weekend Thursdays and Fridays, and said that the new measures will go into force as of Oct. 1, 1989.

To make up for the loss of one day, the school days running from Saturday through Wednesday will each be extended by 45 minutes, the minister said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Badran said that the measure will be applied only to those schools with one shift, thus leaving some 150 two-shift schools to follow the previous arrangement of a six-day school week.

All kindergarten schools, and private schools which had been doing a five-day school week will not be affected by the new arrangement and can continue to follow their own procedures, the minister said.

In announcing the arrangements, Badran noted that the decision was based on a detailed study and surveys conducted by Ministry of Education teams who interviewed school teachers and students as well as ordinary citizens.

The decision is in imple-



Adnan Badran

on Thursday's so that the rest of the week will be wholly dedicated to teaching.

The minister said that Thursdays will allow students to carry out extra curricular activity such as planting trees, carrying out sports and social activities and going on school trips.

In addition, he said, Thursdays will be used by teachers for study for higher qualifications in implementation of the 1987 national educational conference resolutions.

Thursdays will also allow the Ministry of Education to arrange for maintenance work at schools and surrounding gardens and playgrounds, the minister added.

Badran said the two days of holiday a week will allow more time for recreation and for social gatherings among families and for touring various places of interest in the country.

He said that an extra day holiday will bolster family ties and increase visits that would help strengthen relations within the Jordanian society.

Badran said that the two-day weekend is being applied in many countries including Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Oman, in addition to Jordan universities and private schools in the Kingdom.

17,000 families in Jordan live below the poverty line

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Social Development Monday announced the completion of a detailed study on pockets of poverty in the Kingdom which, it said, was conducted with the help of teams of university researchers and other specialists.

The study was in conformity with the government's policy to help assist the poor and needy families in the country, and was conducted in view of the numerous socio-economic developments at the local, regional and international levels, the ministry's Secretary General, Mohammad Sqour, said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Sqour said that the adverse effects of these developments began to be felt in Jordan in 1984 with a sharp increase in unemployment, a decline in job opportunities, or continued high population growth and other phenomena that deepened differences among social groups in the Kingdom.

Despite the existence of government and non-government agencies which have been providing financial and in-kind assistance to the needy families in the country, the ministry's study which was conducted over the past two years, projected unsurmountable difficulties, Sqour said.

According to Sqour the study covered four main areas and provided statistical data compiled through studies and research work by experts in economy, statistics, planning, social development and labour.

The study, he said, was conducted in line with the Kingdom's 1986-1990 socio-economic development plan to help planners and policy-makers decide on proper programmes for development and to deal with the poverty problem in Jordan.

According to Sqour the study



Mohammad Sqour

gives details on the housing, clothing, food, education, transport and health services required for every family to live at a decent level in addition to monthly income to remain above the poverty line.

The study, Sqour added, gives details about the volume of local and foreign agencies involved in providing assistance and services to poor groups, their geographical distributions in the Kingdom and the nature of work they conduct, as well as sources that finance their operations.

Sqour said that a total of 17,000 poor families were covered by the survey and the researchers divided the group in three categories, each according to a level of poverty criteria.

The study proposes measures to be conducted in the course of eliminating pockets of poverty in degrees, gives details on the volume of unemployment, ideas about family incomes and other data.

The Department of Statistics was involved in the two-year survey which cost JD 70,000.

In 1982 the Jordan Times published a study which indicated that 30 per cent of the total population of Jordan lived below the relative poverty line.

Soviet leader praises Jordan's development

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Culture in the Soviet Autonomous Republic of Chechen, Abdullah Kandarov, has praised Jordan's cultural and construction development.

In a press conference he gave Monday, Kandarov said that his visit to Jordan is designed to bolster cultural relations.

He added that his meeting with

Minister of Culture and Information Nassouh Al Majali dealt with means to develop cultural and trade relations.

The discussions also dealt with the chances to exchange experts in the fields of education, sports, and environment protection, as well as setting up museums, encouraging tourism between the two countries.

He also welcomed Jordanian folkloric troupes to the Republic of Chechen to introduce the Chechen people of the Soviet Union to the Jordanian heritage and culture.

The director of the accompanying Chechen folkloric troupe expressed appreciation for the support the troupe received from the Jordanian public.

Jordan attends camp for young Red Cross, Red Crescent recruits

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan was among 132 countries that took part in an international camp by young recruits working for Red Cross and Red Crescent associations around the world.

The camp, which was held in Geneva, involved a variety of activities including discussion of working papers on the international humanitarian law, the role of the Red Crescent and Red Cross societies in promoting the

law, and topics concerning Red Cross' humanitarian activities, such as blood transfusion operations, first aid, relief work, voluntary service and other related fields, according to Rihab Al Ajam who led the Jordanian delegation to the two-week camp.

The camp participants sent cables to the United Nations, urging the world community to help end all forms of violence and

the establishment of equality among nations based on mutual respect and human dignity, Ajam noted.

The Arab delegations, she said, held separate meetings in which they underlined the need for intensifying efforts on the part of Arab governments to promote the work of Red Crescent and Red Cross operations through seminars, conference and training courses.

Health Ministry seals springs supplying water to Karamneh

AMMAN (J.T.) — Springs supplying the Jordan Valley town of Karamneh with drinking water have been sealed upon orders from the Health Ministry after the water was found unfit for human consumption, according to a report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily.

The report said that the Al Naqra springs used to serve as the main source of water supply for Karamneh's residents, and that efforts are being made now to find an alternative source.

The springs and the adjoining well were closed following a detailed report that appeared in the Arabic daily which said several people and suffered kidney ailments and a citizen had died after

drinking contaminated water from these springs.

Preliminary tests conducted on water samples taken from the springs proved to be fit for consumption but the water was coloured all the time and had a bad taste, the paper reported.

The Karamneh inhabitants had reported the presence of sediments of stone, sand and metal in the water pumped to their homes, and complained that the water meters had been blocked by these sediments and that farm animals had suffered ailments as a result of drinking the polluted water.

In its report, Al Ra'i said that samples from the spring were sent for tests at the University of Jordan laboratory which proved

them to be unfit even for irrigation.

According to the Al Ra'i report, the situation seemed to have aggravated recently although complaints had been raised earlier and protests were sent to the Ministry of Health and the Water Authority.

The daily quoted local citizens as noticing increasing amounts of the sediments and more colouring in the water in the last few months, thus prompting the Health Ministry to interfere and put an end to the misery.

But, the paper said, efforts are still underway to find an alternative source of water supply for Karamneh.



The opening session of a meeting in Amman Monday on recognition of educational certificates issued in the Arab World (Petra photo)

Regional meeting opens on equivalence of degrees awarded in Arab World

AMMAN (Petra) — Recognition of certificates and the equivalence of degrees awarded by Arab universities is the theme of a four-day seminar which opened in Amman Monday with the participation of 24 educationists and officials from the Arab World.

as awarded by institutes of higher education in the Arab World.

UNESCO office director Mohammad Kazem addressed the opening session stating that six agreements have been concluded around the world on the equivalence of degrees and that the agreements among Arab countries complete the set.

"These agreements are only tools for the implementation of principles and achieving the goals of UNESCO in cooperation with the national governments worldwide," Kazem noted.

According to UNESCO officials cooperation between UNESCO and the Association of Arab Universities, other regional organisations and the Arab League will be on the agenda.

Issues related to international agreements on the accreditation of degrees and the equivalence of certificates will also be studied.

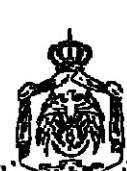
Officials from the Ministry of Higher Education attended the opening session.

HELP TO MUNICIPALITY: The Amman Chamber of Commerce has donated JD 10,000 to Greater Amman Municipality to help it finance some of its projects. A cheque for the sum was handed to Greater Amman Mayor Ali Suheimat at a meeting Monday.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

وزارة الشئون العامة والاسكان
وزارة العطارات الحكومية

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS & HOUSING



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING
GOVERNMENT TENDERS DIRECTORATE
EXPANSION OF ZARQA SEWAGE PUMPING STATION INVITATION FOR TENDER NO. 70/89/CENTRAL

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has received a loan from the European Investment Bank towards the cost of the Zarqa Wastewater Project and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this loan to eligible payments under the Contract for which this Invitation to Tender is issued.

The Water Authority of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation through the Government tenders Directorate invites experienced firms of Contractors from member states of the European Communities, Switzerland, Austria, Japan or United States of America and Contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who have been qualified as First Class Electrical and Mechanical Contractors by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing of Jordan, to submit bids for the project for the Expansion of the Zarqa Pumping Station. Foreign contractors are strongly encouraged to associate with such local contractors.

All commodities imported for this project shall have their source and origin in Member States of the European Communities or in Switzerland, Austria, Japan or the United States of America.

The Contract for the expansion of the existing Zarqa Sewage Pumping Station consists of the supply, installation, commissioning and maintenance for two years of the following: two main sewage pumping units each with a capacity of 972 cubic meters per hour, additional generating capacity; additional piping and electrical and control equipment; and the supply of spare parts for the new and existing equipment.

On or before October 18th, 1989 each contractor shall submit in person or by mail qualifying information about the firm or joint venture showing their overall experience and, specifically, their ability to supply, install, test and commission main sewage pumping units, generators, and accessories of the size and type required for this project. The information will be evaluated and the contractor will be informed by October 31st, 1989 whether or not to submit a bid.

A prebid conference will be held on October 18th, 1989 at 0900 hours, Jordan local time, at the office of the Water Authority in Amman. Site visit will be arranged on the following days.</

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

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Editorial Director:

RAKAN AL MAJALI

Director General:

DR. RADI AL WAQFI

Editor-in-Chief:

DR. WALEED M. SADI

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 661242

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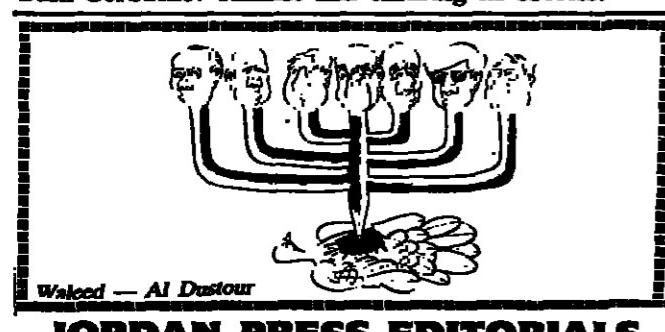
Boost to Gorbachev

THE AGREEMENT to hold a superpower summit between U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev sometime next year comes as added evidence that Washington views with favour the success of Gorbachev's reformation policies at home and abroad. When taken in conjunction with the reports that the two superpowers have succeeded in removing remaining obstacles in the path of disarmament in nuclear, chemical and conventional weapon systems, the 1990 Gorbachev-Bush summit will further boost the efforts of the Soviet leader to reform his country politically and economically.

This American-Soviet gesture could not have come at a more critical time when Gorbachev's perestroika and glasnost policies are under severe attacks from conservative forces everywhere. There has been a constant fear of late that President Gorbachev may not survive the stresses and strains being imposed on his bold ideas by traditional elements who have developed vested interest in the status quo in the Soviet Union and its allies. But this has always been the case whenever a reformation era begins anywhere.

Still, the impending summit between the Soviet and American leaders must produce tangible results in order for President Gorbachev to channel his country's resources to non-military objectives. The biggest strain on the Soviet economy has been its attempt to catch up with the American military might. Once these resources are freed from the military demands and rechannelled to build up the economy of the Soviet Union on modern basis, the Soviet experiments with perestroika and glasnost would be given a real chance to mature and develop.

Over and above these salient considerations, a successful summit between the two leaders would diminish a great deal the threat of a global nuclear war, whether accidental or intentional. The immense value of reducing the threat of mass destructive wars is limitless worldwide. And with the cooperation of the superpowers, the threat of regional nuclear militarisation would likewise recede. Thus the snowball effect of denuclearisation of the world will have infinite economic and social consequences to mankind everywhere not to mention the political relaxation that can be expected to ensue. Accordingly the whole world and the entire human race have a vested interest in holding the Bush-Gorbachev summit and ensuring its success.



JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i on Monday tackled the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) meeting opening in Samaa on Tuesday, and said that the heads of the four countries carry the dreams of the Arab Nation towards solidarity and unity. The proclamation of the ACC in Baghdad last February has placed on the four countries and their leaders the responsibility of merging their potentials in the course of enabling the Arab Nation to achieve its long awaited unity, the paper noted. It said that as the heads of state meet in Samaa the hopes of millions of Arabs increase because such meetings have been successful in the past in taking the four countries steps toward integration, serving the objectives of the Arab masses. King Hussein and the heads of the three countries Iraq, North Yemen and Egypt will now chart further plans for unity among their countries and coordinate steps aimed at development in all fields, said the paper. Let us hope, said the paper, that the four leaders will come up with strong plans to help their peoples face and counter all challenges and repel all dangers, and at the same time pave the way towards unity.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily recalls a statement by the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat who said that the 1973 October war would be the last in the Middle East. Mahmoud Rimawi says that nothing could be further from the truth and the realities in the Middle East region in view of Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian lands and its ongoing repression against the Arab people under its rule. The writer says that Israeli threat to the whole Arab Nation still stands, the Palestinians are still involved in an uprising for freedom and the Arab countries have no acquired sophisticated weapons and seem determined to confront their common enemy. The writer says that one should remember the October war and the Sadat statement on the eve of the Ramadan war's anniversary next month and one should remember the Palestinians who are still at war with their enemy that continues to occupy their land. The writer points out that Egypt, which has been accepted into the Arab fold once again, has resumed its national role and has been joining Arab countries in dealing with the Palestine question and in joint actions aimed at bolstering Arab economy. He says these and other indications point to the fact that the Arab-Israeli conflict is as alive as ever and the common enemy should not be left to corroborate its gains as a result of its occupation of Arab land.

Saint Al Shabab daily newspaper refers to the scandal of the contaminated oil tonnes of which have been seized by the authorities which closed down several stores and factories. It is regrettable and painful to see such events taking place in our country which had served as an example for other nations in terms of integrity and honesty in trade dealings and in attempts to maintain good reputation, the paper noted. The paper paid tribute to the security men and the customs officials who have revealed this dangerous action and opened the people's eyes to such criminal role to which some elements in Jordan might resort to make quick and illegitimate profits. The paper urged members of the public to cooperate with the government and the concerned authorities by all available means.

African cooperative programme relies on self-help

By Mort Rosenblum
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — From his village in Burkina Faso, Bernard Ouedraogo shepherds 6,000 self-help cooperatives in nine countries, touching the lives of 5 million West Africans. And the numbers are growing fast.

"We have a few islets of success," he said with a diffident chuckle after receiving the hunger project's 1989 Africa prize on Sept. 14 along with Botswana President Quett Masire.

Ouedraogo's group is called "Six-S," an abbreviation of its full title in French, which means "using the dry season in the savannah and the sahel" ("se servir de la saison sèche en savane et au sahel"). It operates in Burkina Faso, Chad, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

Simply put, the group's principles are the opposite of foreign-aid programme and government plans that have wasted billions of dollars in Africa since 1960.

Peasant groups, known as Naams, combine forces and ideas, following a proverb of Ouedraogo's Mossi people: if ants get together, they can carry an elephant.

"Everything rises from grass roots to fit our needs and our psychology," he explained. "If we must use outside technology, we reject the foreign values which come with it."

During the eight-month dry season, farmers weave wire netting for dams; shape fuel-efficient stoves and better plows; dig canals; build clinics and schools; and test new ideas.

It works, he said, because peasants rely on themselves and their traditional cultures. Modest

outside aid, donated privately without strings, is managed locally at no loss in dignity.

What's more, he added, experience in Asia and Latin America shows that it works anywhere that old values and family ties remain intact, forming a basis for voluntary labour toward shared goals.

The trick is to blend tradition with limited technology.

"Some old ways must change," Ouedraogo said. "We accept anything new that suits our needs, but we don't want cultural assumptions to come with it. Development should not destroy."

Ouedraogo, 59, was born in the Yatenga region of the French colony that became Upper Volta, then Burkina Faso, at the centre of West Africa.

As a rural education officer, he watched the desert move inexorably southward from the Sahara, in mottled patches. He saw that only combined efforts by enlightened farmers could stop it.

He looked at land use in the U.S. states of Arkansas and Georgia and studied rural development at the Sorbonne in Paris, where he received a doctorate in social sciences. Then he returned home to organise Naams.

Travelling around, he discovered that societies all over Africa, and far beyond, had similar village units. Six-S set about linking them to spread ideas, research findings and resources.

With each new breakthrough, Ouedraogo found, Six-S volunteers had to repeat the laborious but inevitable process of winning over village leaders.

"If you just announce something, do publicity in the Western

way, it is immediately suspect," he explained. "You have to do something quietly, successfully. Then people come along."

Ouedraogo wakes each morning at 3 a.m. for four hours of reading and writing before going to his tiny office.

He runs Six-S with two secretaries and a driver, along with representatives in Senegal and Mali. When the rains come, everyone goes back to the fields.

A lot of Ouedraogo's time is spent indoors, either working with enthusiastic authorities or persuading suspicious officials that organised peasants are no threat to established order.

"Our only political ideology is to be flexible and work according to the systems in place," he said, declining to point a finger at governments which have stymied self-help projects.

Ouedraogo's devotees include

Pierre Pradervand, a Swiss development expert widely respected in Africa, who flew to New York to translate for his friend at the award ceremony.

Pradervand's new book, to be published in the United States as "Listening to Africa," details how Naams have grown food and restored land where outside major projects failed.

"We in the West must realize how valuable this work is and help it flourish," he said. "Once roots can't grow beyond a certain level without changes in political structure."

As Ouedraogo beamed ascent, Pradervand concluded:

"We've got to do things like stopping our banks from hiding dictators' money and our industries from flooding Africa with pesticides. We don't need to go out and dig wells. Africans can do that."

De Klerk brings in new political style

By David Crary
The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Comparisons with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and perestroika may be premature, but President F.W. de Klerk has brought a new style and new possibilities to South African politics.

An array of obstacles stands in the way of his professed goals of peace, justice and black-white power-sharing. Yet the fact that he states these goals, repeatedly and earnestly, sets him apart from the men who preceded him in power.

"Like Gorbachev, de Klerk has a security establishment who prefer the old way of doing things," said the weekly Mail. "Perhaps the biggest question is whether de Klerk shares Gorbachev's resolve and will to outmanoeuvre the 'securocrats.'

The centerpiece of de Klerk's programme is a vague proposal to negotiate a new constitution that would extend political rights to the country's 28 million blacks while protecting the 5 million whites from black domination.

In effect, de Klerk is suggesting that each racial group would have veto power over major policy decisions, with deadlines to be broken by some sort of independent arbitrator.

So sweeping are some of de Klerk's statements — no more white domination, a phasing-out of racial discrimination — that he may find he has raised expectations he cannot meet.

He acknowledged this in his inaugural speech on Sept. 20, saying he would not accept responsibility for "overenthusiastic or twisted versions," of his policy.

But blacks might be willing to sit down and talk if de Klerk takes the preliminary steps they have demanded — freeing Mandela, legalising the ANC, lifting the state of emergency and restrictions on political activity.

The most powerful black moderate, Zulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said he believes that de Klerk intends to move forward.

He called on blacks to "move away from the weak position of revolution and internal violence, which can never bring victory for democracy, and move toward the politics of negotiation."

An indication of the flux in South Africa came last week in an editorial in the Kenya Times, a newspaper published by Kenya's ruling party that customarily depicts the white government in Pretoria as evil and racist.

"Something is happening in South Africa which is very reminiscent of glasnost," the newspaper said, referring to the Soviet policy of openness.

were learning that the process of reform "is not to direct change, but to ease controls and wait for the unknowable to happen."

For de Klerk, this syndrome is most evident in his decision two weeks ago, while acting president, to allow mass protest marches. Tens of thousands of people of all races have joined anti-government parades in major cities, including militants displaying banners of the African National Congress.

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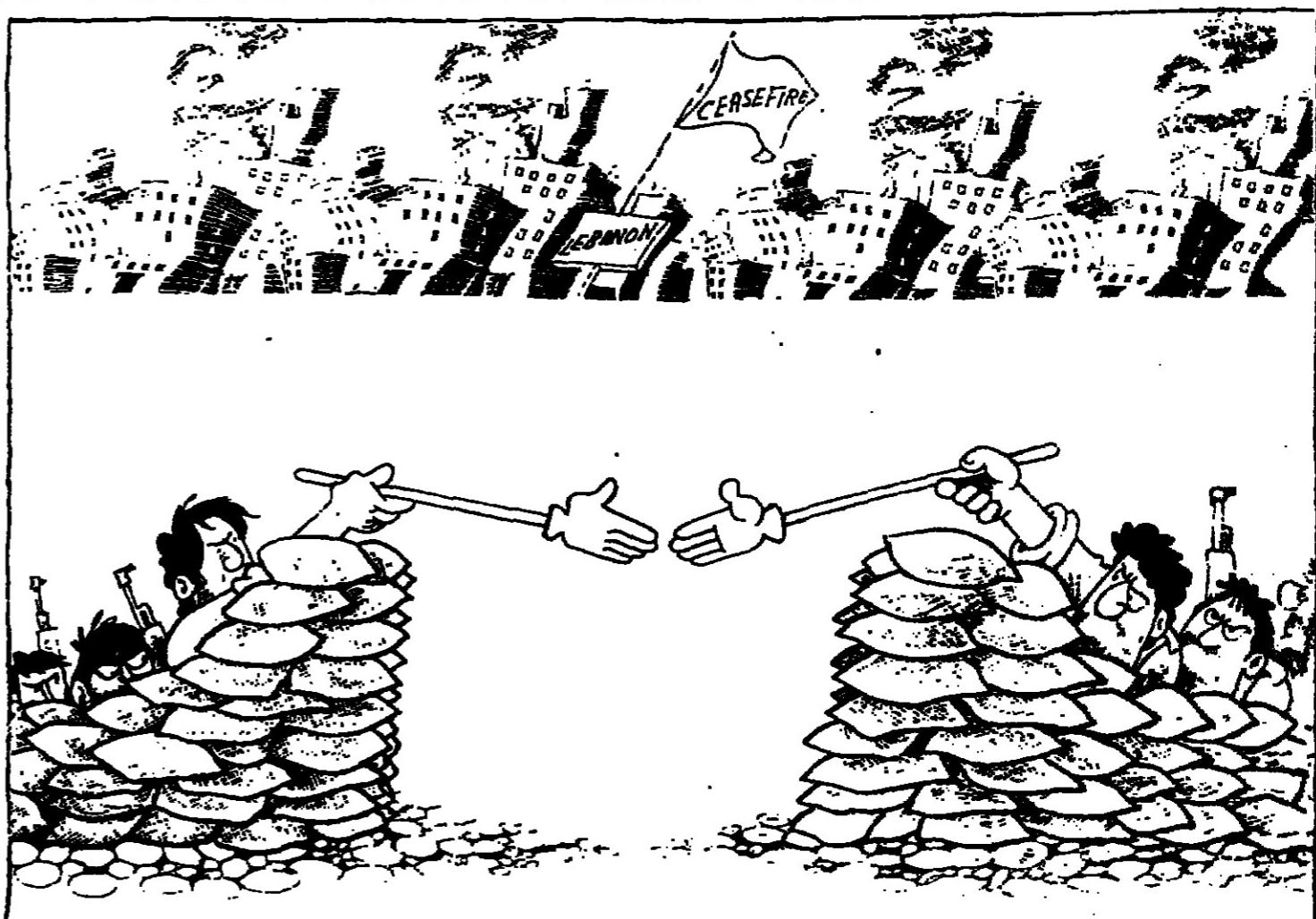
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Aoun takes olive branch

By Peter Smerdon
Reuter

BEIRUT — General Michel Aoun, Lebanon's Christian army chief, has accepted the proffered olive branch of peace but his eyes are still firmly fixed on a vision of a country freed of foreign forces.

"The 'war of liberation' was General Aoun. And it still is," said a diplomat in Beirut.

"The Arab League gave him a way out of the battle for a time with at least his dignity intact."

Aoun agreed to the league's peace plan on Friday because he believed assurances given by its envoy, Lakhdar Ibrahim, and foreign leaders, sources close to the 53-year-old general said.

"He believes them when they say they want a withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon," said one source.

"He was impressed by Ibrahim and appeals from abroad. But he knows that although he took the olive branch he still has the gun in

the other hand."

Lebanese analysts said Aoun, increasingly isolated in the world, was left with few options other than to give peace a chance by accepting the Arab plan and its proposals to increase Muslim power in the Christian-biased political system.

A gunner who says he is more than ever convinced that he can save Lebanon, Aoun launched his "war of liberation" against the Syrian army on March 14 with his heaviest artillery — leaving him with no military means of escalating the fight.

Outgunned, outflanked and outmaneuvered, he switched to diplomacy by improving ties with Iraq, Syria's main Arab foe, and trying to win international support for his battle to expel the Syrian army.

But he failed to internationalise the war by drawing in the West against Damascus, Moscow's closest Arab ally.

The general and his supporters

finally decided to step up pressure on Washington. But they were surprised when the United States evacuated its embassy in East Beirut on Sept. 6, citing what it said were Aoun's threats against Americans.

The balance book of the "war of liberation" makes sad reading. Six months of artillery bombardments were at times so savage that Aoun seemed close to his threat of allowing Beirut to be flattened if this was necessary to drive out the Syrians.

It cost at least 838 dead, 3,400 wounded, an exodus of more than half Beirut's 1.5 million people and damage estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars.

"Aoun has changed since the war began," the diplomat said.

"He is a sadder and more bitter man. But at the same time he will never stop because the harder the situation is, the more he becomes convinced that he is right and others are wrong."

Civil disobedience gets new lease in South Africa

By Rich Mkhando
Reuter

JOHANNESBURG — Non-violent civil disobedience is enjoying a renaissance in South Africa, where Mahatma Gandhi fashioned his methods of peaceful resistance.

And although South Africa's white-led government has apparently decided to adopt an easier attitude towards anti-apartheid dissent, the civil rights movement shows no sign of relaxing its policy of peacefully breaking the race laws.

Black protesters have demanded treatment at whites-only hospitals and restricted activists have risked imprisonment by appearing to speak at political rallies.

Protesters have picnicked at beaches reserved for whites, and pupils have marched to whites-only schools demanding that they be opened to all races.

The Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) had also targeted other segregated facilities such as buses, parks and swimming pools.

"Such campaigns are important components of our struggle. They are a demonstration that people are prepared to fight," said Mur-



This suck-and-blow telephone dialling system was developed for motoric handicapped in the Federal Republic of Germany. Zero to nine are shown on the dial. By blowing through the mouthpiece it is possible to move to the next digit. The desired number is then programmed by sucking in briefly. The mouthpiece controls all the required functions for telephoning.

Actions and aids from industry

Geared to the handicapped

FRANKFURT/MAIN. — The "Frankfurt Model" by means of which disabled passengers using public transportation can call a taxi via the driver is to be extended to other German cities. The Association for the Blind, the initiator of the Frankfurt taxi action appealed to public transportation systems throughout the Federal Republic of Germany to provide this service for everyone. Since November 1988, blind people in the Frankfurt area have been able to call for a taxi to pick them up from the tram or bus stop at which they have to get off. After this service in conjunction with urban transportation systems and the taxi headquarters turned out to be such a success, all users of public transport can now order taxis in this fashion. — IN Press.

'Stephanie': Essence of a princess

By Suzy Meakes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The sweet smell of excess surrounds Princess Stephanie of Monaco. Now she has put the essence of herself into a bottle. "Stephanie" the fragrance goes on sale in France next month.

"I've done this fragrance with my whole heart," said Stephanie Monday, holding court at the Ritz hotel surrounded by perfumers and "noses." "I love my fragrance like I love my records. My perfume is myself."

The real Stephanie has always been difficult to spot behind the raunchy rock star in black leather, the statuesque model promoting her swimwear line and the occasional outfit do-gooder in Monaco.

Today, Prince Rainier's wild child is doing her best to be businesslike, in a power-shouldered anthracite-gray Yves Saint Laurent suit. A vast poster behind her shows the princess at her most strikingly androgynous—slashed hair, square jaw, little black dress plunging to the waist with the fragrance poised before her cleavage.

The promotional film, by contrast, has Stephanie at work nosing out the fragrances and choosing the bottle with its ribbed glass drapes. ("You can see from the Pool Position swimwear line that I like drapes," she says.)

"Young, sensual, elegant and sexy," says Stephanie.

A spicy, exotic aroma rises above the flowers.

"It's even a bit Oriental," explains the "nose" Jacques Polge, who worked for two years to capture the essence of a princess.

"Mediterranean people are warm," says Stephanie, whose recent appearances in tabloid newspapers have been pretty hot stuff. "It is true of all the sun-shine places. Even in Los Angeles, the people are different from those who live in Chicago, where it's cold."

The princess now lives in California, spending "half my life" on airplanes.

She talks in a little-girl voice, grinning at the attendant paparazzi, an innocent silver bracelet on one arm, one ear studded with a sophisticated diamond heart and two satellite stones.

The fragrance is made by Bourjois, France's brand leader in cosmetics and a company linked with Chanel perfumes. Internationally, its best known fragrance is the mass-market Soir de Paris. Stephanie, offered in three different sizes of eau de parfum, starts from 106 to 173 francs (about \$16

Mothers, falafel makers and the Jordanian economy

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

IF EVER a conference and its published proceedings could be termed "timely," this is it.

This compact, but fact-filled book is a compilation of the proceedings of a conference held in Amman in July 1988, co-sponsored by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of West Germany and Jordan's Royal Scientific Society.

Ah, yes, the good old days of July 1988—a very long time ago, but all the more reason to read and consider the papers in this book.

July 1988, you will recall, was just before the Jordanian economy stood on its head for a moment and tried its hand at mass hysteria. In retrospect, therefore, the case studies, comments and recommendations in this book take us back to a moment when thoughtful and experienced growth men calmly discussed the obstacles, challenges and opportunities before the industrial sector in Jordan.

Such discussions have probably taken place in Jordan for a very long time. No doubt, when local Stone Age man hammered the first chunk of flint into a crude cutting knife which was used to make stone beads, these manufactured commodities in turn were exchanged for shell beads with the dwellers of the Mediterranean or Red Sea coasts—and presto, the land of Jordan experienced the ancient equivalent of export industries, and issues of employment, import-substitution, balance of payments and balance of trade.

In the last four decades of modern Jordan, questions of small and medium scale industrialisation generally have taken a back seat to the growth of the public sector, agriculture and mineral exports. In the boom decade of 1974-1983, the issue was confounded and distorted by the ease with which Jordan imported most of what it needed, and many things it did not need—but things which we imported because the dinar was overvalued. Foreign imports were relatively cheap, money was flowing into the country from seemingly endless sources, the public and private sectors were equally reckless and shortsighted in their spending and borrowing habits, and (after the death of the late prime minister Sherif Abdul Hamid Sharaf) we lacked credible figures who could point out the inevitable consequences of our spending and consuming patterns.

Those consequences became apparent very suddenly last year, when private remittances slowed sharply, foreign exchange reserves dried up, the value of the dinar crashed, the government could neither service its foreign debt nor provide the banking system with its foreign exchange needs, and—in the absence of credible action or explanations by the government—public hysteria reached the point where mothers and falafel makers who for decades used to talk of friends, family, old times and the Palestine issue suddenly started greeting one another with questions about the exchange value of the dollar that morning.

Now that things have settled down and the exchange value of the dinar has stabilised, one can return to the business of thoughtful and grown men and women calmly discussing what needs to be done to move the Jordanian economy onto a path of rational, balanced, equitable and sustainable long-term growth. In this context, the papers and comments in this book should be relevant to those decision-makers, economists, private businessmen and interested international parties (diplomats, bankers, foreign aid donors) who seek to take advantage of the moment to redress Jordan's economic weaknesses by strengthening its export potential and rationalising its imports.

What is particularly interesting is the fact that several of the speakers at the conference are now in key decision-making ministerial positions. It will be intriguing to see how many of their recommendations they try to implement now that they have the political authority (and, presumably, the national economic impetus) to push for more effective change.

The papers published in the book cover:

- Problems of international competitiveness in manufacturing industry (Tayseer Abdel Jaber, Fayed Soheimat, Fahed Fanek)
- A comparison with the Korean experience in export promotion vs import substitution (Chungsoo Kim, Saifwan Toqan, Lutz Hoffman)
- The role of small and medium enterprises in industrial growth and employment creation (Sudhir Chitale, Mohammad Smadi, Samir Radwan).

The papers published in the book cover:

- International business cooperation and joint ventures (Christian Polak, Isam Bedir, Saleh Azouni)
- Upgrading product quality and the role of standards and specifications (Hugo Eckeler, Arafat Tamimi, Hassan Saudi, Hamed Alameddin)
- The human factor in industrialisation and organisational management effectiveness in Jordan (Ivor McElveen, John Andrica, Zaki Ayoubi)
- Financing industry (Ziyad Annab, Basil Jardaneh)
- Jordan's commodity-producing sectors (Matthes Bubbe)

While a few of the papers are slightly technical, the entire collection is a valuable overview of specific issues that are directly and immediately relevant to the Jordanian economy today—and when we talk about "the Jordanian economy today" in an era of swift economic adjustment, we are really talking about individuals and families who have to make day-to-day decisions about what they can or cannot afford to buy, to eat, to study, or even to

THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF JORDAN

ACHIEVEMENTS & OBSTACLES

Editors: Matthes Bubbe
Sami Zeigert

Amman - Jordan 1989

low-up mechanism so that the important issues raised do not dissipate in the haze of time, and 2) organise similar conferences for other sectors of the economy, including manufacturing industry, minerals, agriculture, tourism and services. The industrial sector should be able to take advantage of the more competitive value of the dinar to register significant increases in exports, and therefore in foreign exchange earnings—which makes the discussions in this book ultimately directly relevant to all mothers and falafel makers in the realm.

One hopes that the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung and the Royal Scientific Society, or other such bodies, would build on the valuable experience of this conference and book by doing two things: 1) develop a credible plan, 2) develop a credible plan.

The Jordanian economy is fortunate in having a healthy balance among its main sectors, including manufacturing industry, minerals, agriculture, tourism and services. The industrial sector should be able to take advantage of the more competitive value of the dinar to register significant increases in exports, and therefore in foreign exchange earnings—which makes the discussions in this book ultimately directly relevant to all mothers and falafel makers in the realm.

Economics in Jordan is no longer relegated to the back pages of the newspapers. It has taken on a human dimension. It is now the science and the sage of mothers and fathers who worry about adequately feeding, clothing, educating and employing their children, during an era of rising prices. But, of course, we will make it through this difficult period, and we will be stronger and wiser for the experience—if we have prudence, honesty and decisiveness by the government, and rationality, hard work and en-

trepreneurship by the private sector.

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Eddie Murphy

The man behind the million dollar smile

By Rita Tainola
Special to the Jordan Times

"OF COURSE I want to get married; but I do not trust women," — says who? None other than Eddie Murphy, in a rare interview with a woman. But, somehow he was in a good mood. But then, he was doing the interview to promote his new film.

Why doesn't he want to get married? "Because they want to marry a superstar," Eddie Murphy, not the human being Eddie Murphy. I want to have one wife for the rest of my life, not for just a few years."

It is obvious that Murphy talks like that. He has been dating many girls; in fact some of them have already sued him for fraternity for millions and millions of dollars. It is only understandable that his publicist does not want to comment on "these rumours and articles" that appear in daily American tabloids.

Murphy himself has said many times that he does not like to give interviews because he does not like journalists. But for publicity, he does have to go through the routine and make himself available to the press. Well, that's what he says.

Murphy's latest film, "Coming to America," has been a blockbuster and made him the second richest actor in the world with a worth of about one tenth of a billion dollars. He has his own

fancy office at Paramount Studios in Los Angeles, a rare privilege. Murphy has just finished another new project, "The Harlem Nights," with Richard Pryor as co-star with an added significance. "I have always admired Richard ever since I was a small boy," says Murphy. "I hoped I could work with him one day. Now it is possible."

"The Harlem Nights" is a comedy reflecting life in the well-known New York district in the 1930s. Murphy's good friend Arsenio Hall — the star who plays his servant in Coming to America — has a meaty co-star role in the film.

By the way, Coming to America is going strong in Europe and in some places in the United States itself, bringing Paramount over \$100 million. It is a charming story of an African prince coming to the U.S. and finding a "companion" to get married to.

The twist is that the prince keeps his royal identity a secret. He wanted the girl to fall in love with HIM, not "THE PRINCE."

Well, Murphy appears to have found his forte in the movie. "The story of my life is like that," says the superstar. "For me it is difficult to find a woman who would like me as a person, not as a 'Eddie Murphy'."

Jokes and no jokes

For all practical and technical purposes, Eddie Murphy is in-

deed a very nice 29-year-old bachelor who is very sympathetic to others. He spares his talk with jokes but if his counterpart is smart it is very easy to see that the star who triggers some of the most hilarious scenes that Hollywood has given us in recent times does not really like to laugh at every second or even make a joke.

Sitting in front of me in New York, Murphy says that he gives an interview only because he wants to promote his movies. He says that he does not trust journalists; he only trusts his friends. Some of his movies tell facts of his own life. He writes the scripts together with somebody or alone and takes instances from real life.

"No, I do not have a girlfriend. I simply cannot accept the fact that who is dating me is doing so because I am a superstar. I have few real friends and that is enough at this point in my life," he says.

"Of course I want to get married. I want to have many kids and even my mother wants me to get married. She would like to have a little granddaughter. But it seems that I do not find the right girls. Either I say something wrong or the relationship just goes wrong. I do not want to get married just for the sake of it. I want to get married so that it lasts forever and only once," he adds.

"My heart belongs to good people." Murphy says he is very con-

siderate regarding women. He respects the old traditions. He loves people of every colour, every age.

He lives in New Jersey and Los Angeles and his doors are always open for friends. He says that he does not want to be alone in the house. His house can be full of friends but he still sits alone in a movie room of his house and watches a film. But the feeling that he is not alone in the house is enough for him.

Murphy helps in every possible way people who need help. He himself comes from the street so he knows how it is to try to survive. If he sees a poor man on the street he stops and gives hundreds of dollars to that man. He does not count his money when he sees a suffering person. He gives money to charity, but closest to his heart are of course his mother and his relatives.

During the interview his mother was sitting on a sofa behind us. Even his five security men were nearby. All his security men are his relatives.

"Many people have asked me why I have so many security men around me. The answer is simple; so many people disturb me when I move in nightclubs or on the street that I simply want to be left alone," he explains.

Murphy loves people, but in his own way and by his own rules.

The megastar

When Paramount Pictures

hard that he or she does not get hurt if they see wrong things about themselves in the papers. I think that I have reached an audience that whatever I do people go to see. The Golden Child was a mistake, but the only one".

"Before I was in front of the camera, but now I am directing Harlen Nights. I think that I am now ready as a director," he says.

Goodbye Murphy

Murphy spoke very calmly during the whole interview. In the end I noticed that he had not made so many jokes. He is actually a very serious guy. I thank him for the wonderful opportunity to meet him and talk with him. He looks at my eyes and says:

"Only few people in the world have time to look at other people's eyes when they communicate. I have the time."

I take the evening plane to Los Angeles with a good feeling inside of me. Eddie Murphy is a good person.

Few days after my interview I was standing in the traffic lights in Beverly Hills. A black Rolls was standing in the lane beside me. The car windows were so black that it was impossible to see who was sitting in that Rolls. Suddenly the window goes down, a smiling Eddie Murphy looks at me and says:

"Didn't we meet in New York? It was a nice interview, thank you and say hello to the good people of the world."



Stephanie the princess

to \$26). These are not royal prices and the distribution will also be in regular stores, rather than exclusive outlets. A launch in the United States next year is currently being considered.

"The market for designer fragrances is saturated," says Antoine Housset, director of Bourjois. "We knew that Princess Stephanie used Bourjois cosmetics, and we took our courage in both hands and approached her. We wanted a fragrance that was young and accessible for the 1990s. If you look at the youth market for perfume, you see that they are all appealing to the romantic side, and we wanted something stronger."

In a market where models command million-dollar salaries for putting their faces to a product, does Princess Stephanie have an important contract? That remains a right royal secret.

The fragrance is made by Bourjois, France's brand leader in cosmetics and a company linked with Chanel perfumes. Internationally, its best known fragrance is the mass-market Soir de Paris. Stephanie, offered in three different sizes of eau de parfum, starts from 106 to 173 francs (about \$16

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MIGA fails high expectation

WASHINGTON (AP) — The World Bank may have been overly optimistic about its plan to insure private investors in the Third World against war and violence, bank president Barber Conable said Sunday.

It launched the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) over a year ago, and it has yet to issue its first policy.

"All of us hoped that these activities would have translated into a few guarantee operations by the end of this fiscal year," Conable told a meeting called to explain its operations.

"We have learned the truth of the old Spanish proverb: 'Traveller: There is no path, the path is made by walking.' We have been optimistic — over-

optimistic, perhaps — and must face the fact that negotiations with private investors must move slowly. Approvals of bilateral arrangements by member governments require considerable time and effort, particularly for such a new venture..." he noted.

He said 53 of the bank's 152 member governments have become members of the new agency.

Some governments dislike letting an outside organization decide when events within the country have damaged a foreign invest-

tor, since their own courts would not have the last word in disputed cases.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation, which insures U.S. investors, has run into the same problem. It was working in 22 countries last year, however, and made a record \$135.3 million on its operations — one of the few U.S. government agencies to turn a profit.

It had been hoped that some governments, reluctant to let an agency from another government do the job, will tolerate the new one because it is international.

Investors who want to put about \$375 million into 11 Third World countries have asked for guarantees, the new agency announced earlier this month. They came from Canada, De-

nmark, West Germany, Italy, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain and the United States.

A spokesman, who insisted on anonymity, said the first policy was due to be issued in the next couple of months.

New investment in Third World countries dropped to \$13 million from \$25 billion between 1982 and 1987, the last year for which figures are available. That meant fewer new jobs, less production, smaller exports and more pressure for new grants and loans from richer countries.

"All around the globe, nations that once perceived the private sector as marginal, threatening, irrelevant or all of the above, are giving their own entrepreneurs and partners from abroad new



Barber Conable

latitude and encouragement," Conable said.

He noted that business people dislike going where they are not welcome.

"MIGA's protection against non-commercial risks will often be the key that opens the door to foreign direct investment in developing countries," he added.

Indians receive large orders from Jordanians

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The exclusive nine-day Indian trade exhibition held in Amman this month has contributed to Indo-Jordanian trade with transactions exceeding \$6 million of which reserved trial orders were valued over \$1 million. Monday.

Business deals under finalisation are valued over \$5 million according to the Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI). "We saw the results as positive," V.D. Rao, general manager of TFAI, told reporters at a briefing.

The fair, which attracted nearly 50,000 people according to Rao, was aimed at addressing India's large trade deficit with Jordan by familiarising Jordanian consumers and businessmen with India's products.

"We have very close political relations which are not reflected in trade," the Indian ambassador to Jordan, Gajendra Singh, told reporters. "The problem with trade has been a result of an information gap," he added.

India's telecommunications firm, the Indian Telephone Industries (ITI), is bidding for a tender at the end of this month to supply the country with 25,000 push-button telephones, according to ITI General Manager V.

Krishnan.

The company has also made arrangements with the Jordanian government to send two pilot telephone systems suitable for use in Jordan's rural areas for a six-month period. "We are sure it will work," Krishnan told reporters. "We have similar harsh weather conditions and the systems are designed to operate without trouble in zero to 50 degrees Centigrade."

Jordan has agreed to "try" to buy \$50 million worth of Indian goods, according to A.K. Gandhi, resident manager of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India.

"India is not what it was ten years ago."

The yawning trade imbalance between the two countries was \$116 million in favour of Jordan in 1988, and is expected to grow even more this year since India plans to buy Jordanian phosphates and related products worth \$150 million to \$170 million.

Lebanese lira recovers

BEIRUT (R) — Thousands of Lebanese rushed to banks Monday to change their dollars for liras after an Arab peace plan boosted confidence in the battered local currency.

The lira, once one of the Middle East's most stable currencies, was worth five to the dollar only six years ago but plummeted as Lebanon's bloody conflict worsened.

Mahmoud Khodari, a foreign exchange dealer at the Arab Bank, said optimism in the political and security situation had spread to the exchange market.

"People, confident that peace would reflect positively on the economy, rushed to change dollars for liras," he said.

Tough austerity awaits Soviet workers'

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet workers will have to endure tough austerity measures to help the country overcome its massive budget deficit, a leading reformist economist has said.

Leonid Abalkin, a deputy prime minister and close adviser to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, told the government newspaper Izvestia that cutting the deficit was the Kremlin's top priority.

He said the government would introduce an "austere economy of resources" and keep a lid on wage increases through taxation of funds available for pay kept.

Wages would have to be kept down and resources conserved in order to attack the budget deficit, now running at \$200 million, he said.

"There is no alternative to perestroika, there is no alternative to radical economic and political reform. Rejection of the closure of perestroika means rejection of the future," he said.

Abalkin noted the economic situation in the country had continued to deteriorate in the past 24 months, with innovation, pro-

ductivity and quality all lagging behind.

As a result, dissatisfaction with the pace of reform was mounting, he said.

An ambitious budget plan for 1990, including the selling off of loss-making enterprises and the issuing of bonds, will be put before the Soviet parliament.

The plan seeks to halve the deficit, to \$100 million, by the end of 1990.

"The government is aware of the depth of the crisis. The extraordinary situation will require extraordinary measures," Abalkin said.

But in an apparent bid to calm recent rumours of a devaluation of the rouble, he said the government would not resort to currency reform to stabilise the founder-economy.

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has said that Washington could help open up the struggling Soviet economy to the rest of the world.

Baker told a news conference that Moscow wanted to develop a market economy and that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard She-

vardnadze had signalled the Kremlin's interest in learning from U.S. experience.

He said they had talked at length about the problems of the Soviet economy, including the flood of paper money and the need to make the rouble convertible.

"We've not been requested — and the Soviet side made it quite clear, they are not coming to the United States for grants, assistance, loans, or that sort of thing," Baker told reporters.

"I think there is an interest in learning from our experience. There is an interest in taking steps to open up that economy and move it toward a more open system, and perhaps there are some things that we could contribute there," he noted.

His remarks made it clear that he was not talking about extensive bankrolling of Soviet economic reforms.

Baker's comments suggested he had thought hard about the difficulties faced by Soviet economists and wished to help.

He said he believed Gorbachev recognised the difficulties in-

olved in changing a closed communist economy to an open market one, particularly in establishing a new pricing system which would mark up basic goods such as meat and bread.

"Before you do price system and convertibility, though, there are some other problems that have to be taken care of, in our opinion," Baker said.

"One is the rouble overhang (surplus). One is the whole idea of incentive and competition that has to be somehow put into that system. And a third is the requirement for some sort of safety net, if you are going to move to a price system after 60 to 70 years, whatever it is, of having a totally different approach," Baker said.

It's very difficult to do it cold turkey and do it overnight."

Baker, a former treasury secretary, did not spell out any particular steps Washington might take to help Moscow.

But he repeated the Bush administration pledge to return most favoured nation trading status to the Soviet Union once it has passed laws encoding its new liberalised emigration policies.



James Baker

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Jordan exports total JD 325.8 m in '88

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian national exports in 1988 amounted to JD 325.8 million compared to JD 248.8 million in 1987, an increase of 30.9 per cent, a bulletin on foreign trade issued Monday by the General Statistics Department said. The re-export trade in 1988 dropped by 17 per cent compared to the year before from JD 66.9 million to JD 55.5 million, the bulletin added. Furthermore, it said, Jordan's imports increased by 11.6 per cent in 1988 rising from JD 916 million in 1987 to JD 1,022 million in 1988. Jordan's exports to Arab countries in 1988 constituted 41.9 per cent of the total with Iraq keeping the first rank as it received 19.8 per cent of exports. Phosphate accounted for 35.8 per cent of exports, potash 24.6 per cent, pharmaceutical products 5.7 per cent, agricultural products 4.1 per cent, chemical products 2.4 per cent, iron 1.9 per cent, dairy products 1.8 per cent, woollen products 1.6 per cent, and paper 1.5 per cent.

Iraq opens engine-producing factory

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq has opened a two-million-dinar (\$5 million) factory in Alexandria, 60 kilometres south of Baghdad, to build engines for tractors. The plant was built by the state-run Automobile Manufacturing Enterprise and will produce about 10,000 diesel engines a year for tractors assembled in a nearby plant. Design expertise and know-how were supplied by the Turkish company Yazis.

Ethiopia ends fuel rationing

ADDIS ABABA (AP) — The Ethiopian government has ended gasoline rationing and lifted a ban on the use of private vehicles on Sundays. At the same time, however, it sharply increased the cost of gasoline. The price of a litre of regular gasoline was increased from 1.19 birr (about 57 cents) to 1.50 birr (about 72 cents), or the equivalent of \$2.74 per gallon. The prices of other basic fuels, including diesel, kerosene and cooking gas, remained unchanged under the government directive. The Ethiopian news agency said the ban on use of private vehicles on Sundays, in effect since 1985, was lifted "to allow the private sector to participate effectively in the economic life of the nation."

Wang announces borrowing plan

BOSTON (AP) — In its latest effort to strengthen its financial future, Wang Laboratories Inc. has announced that it completed a deal to borrow up to \$175 million. Wang officials said in a prepared statement the agreement with CIT Group-Business Credit Inc., whose parent company is Manufacturers Hanover Corp., is part of its recently-announced restructuring plan. Wang reported a \$424 million loss for the fiscal year ended June 30, which led to thousands of employee layoffs and upper level reshuffling. The company expects to layoff 2,200 of its 30,000

employees by the end of this month. "Our revenue outlook reflects the difficult competitive environment which we have been experiencing for some time, particularly in the U.S.," a written statement said. The U.S.-based company introduced a new line of four IBM-compatible personal computers earlier this month in an attempt to restore customer confidence and boost sales. The computers sport a price tag of about \$600 below that of U.S.-based Compaq, the leading producer of IBM compatibles.

Tunisia seeks big purchase of trucks

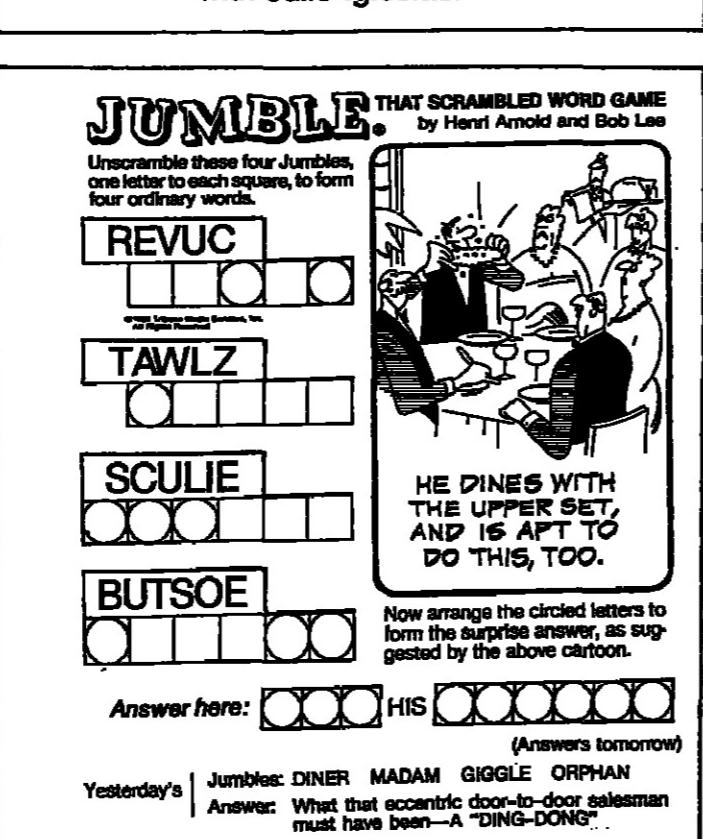
TUNIS (R) — Tunisia's state trading agency, the Office Du Commerce Extérieur, has invited tenders for the supply of more than 20,000 heavy vehicles in a deal which would be worth hundreds of millions of dollars. The tender is for 18,900 trucks with a capacity of between three and 11 tonnes and for 1,300 trailer tractors. The Libyan market will take 15,000 of the trucks. The agency is acting for Libya under a joint purchasing arrangement designed to cut costs for both countries. The vehicles are for delivery over five years.

Dubai to build \$680m desalination plant

DUBAI (R) — The Gulf emirate of Dubai plans to set up a 2.5-billion dirham (\$368 million) desalination plant to boost water supplies, Al Bayan daily has said. It said 30 companies were bidding for the project, which will have a 650-megawatt power plant and will produce 20 billion gallons of sweet water per year. The plant, expected to be completed by 1993, will raise Dubai's water production to about 52 billion gallons per year.

Brazil continues raising fuel prices

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — The government has raised retail fuel prices by an average of 35.5 per cent. It was the 12th price increase this year and the second this month. The pump price of gasoline, which is mixed 22 per cent with alcohol, went up to 1.91 New Cruzados a litre, or the equivalent of \$2.20 a gallon. Fuel prices have risen 54.3 per cent during the first 15 days of September. Price increases also were ordered for other petroleum products, including fuel oil, cooking gas, diesel fuel and kerosene. The price of pure alcohol fuel, which powers about 30 per cent of Brazil's 13 million vehicles, went up to 1.43 New Cruzados a litre, or \$1.65 a gallon. The government subsidises alcohol fuel to keep it 25 per cent cheaper than gasoline. However, the National Petroleum Council said it was considering reducing the difference to cut costs. The increase was the biggest this year. The petroleum council said it was intended to recoup losses caused by inflation, which was 29.34 per cent in August and 1,084 per cent for the past 12 months.



Peanuts
Muttn' Jeff
Andy Capp



AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

		Monday, September 25, 1989	
		Central Bank official rates	
Buy	Sell	French franc	94.9 95.8
611.3	617.3	Japanese yen (for 100)	427.9 432.2
985.2	995.2	Dutch guilder	284.7 287.5
321.0	324.2	Swedish crown	94.3 95.2
142.85	143.0	British lire (for 100)	44.6 45.0
6.4810/60	6.4810/60	Japanese yen	133.3 135.0
6.9710/60	7.3990/4040	Dutch guilders	
One ounce of gold	368.30/368.60	Norwegian crowns	
		Danish crowns	
		U.S. dollars	

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday
